

Partly cloudy and warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 58. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 358—DAILY.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 200 MILES  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## ANTHRACITE PARLEY FALLS; MINERS FACE IDLE WINTER; CONGRESS GETS COAL BILLS

### BOTH SIDES BITTER

Arbitration and Duration of Contract Are Two Factors Causing Collapse.

### BAD FAITH CHARGED

Lewis Attacks Operators as Deliberately Wrecking the Conference.

### FOR 100 PER CENT. STRIKE

Employers' Offer of Two Forms of Arbitration Meets With Flat Rejection.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Negotiations between anthracite operators and miners were abruptly broken off to-day following five days of conference in an effort to end the strike, and peace is as far off as when the "suspension of work" started.

Insistence by operators on some form of arbitration in the future during which miners would remain at work proved the main issue on which the conference finally failed to agree. Another bone of contention was a difference of opinion as to the length of contract to be signed. Operators offered to pay the old wage rates until next March 31, with arbitration after that date. Miners demanded the old rate until March 31 of 1924.

In statements issued by both sides, however, and in discussion by Samuel D. Warriner for the operators and by John L. Lewis for the unions, it was made plain that the real point at issue was arbitration, which the miners flatly and unequivocally refused to consider.

Bitterness was marked on both sides as the conference adjourned. Mr. Warriner referred to the union men as "Lewis and his bunch." The miners charged that operators set out deliberately to break up the conference.

**Basis of Lewis's Charge.** In support of that charge miners pointed out that the statement defining the position of the operators was mimeographed. The statement was issued within ten minutes after the conference adjourned. Lewis and his associates declared it was prepared and ready for distribution last Friday.

The following brief joint statement was issued when the adjournment was announced:

"The anthracite conference met this afternoon. The conference was unable to agree and adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary upon the request of either the miners or operators."

In the three-page statement issued a minute after the adjournment outlined the various steps taken in the conference. Originally operators proposed arbitration next year by a board to be named by the President. That was rejected.

Then operators proposed arbitration by the anthracite conciliation board and three referees to be named by the presiding judge of the United States District Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial District. They agreed to restore the old wage rates until next March 31.

In the first plan the award would have been binding on both sides. In the second it did not bind either party to the proceeding, ten days being allowed to accept or reject any award or ruling that might be made. The miners rejected that also.

**Position of Operators.** Operators took the position that while demand for coal would support the old wage rate for the next seven months, they have no assurance that it will continue after that period. They insist that they should not be called on to place a burden of high wages on the public.

Mr. Warriner also pointed out that the union men demanded of anthracite operators more than was asked by the bituminous producers. The contract in that statement runs for seven months only.

It was stated by Mr. Warriner at the conclusion of the conference that the door has been left open for either side to resume negotiations. Both operators and miners were frankly pessimistic, however, asserting that the prospects for the mining of any hard coal this winter was extremely remote.

Operators have not considered any attempt to reopen the mines with strike-breakers. Lewis announced that pending a settlement the strike will continue "100 per cent." He also said there is nothing whatever to prevent hard coal miners from entering the soft coal field in search of employment.

The union president emphatically announced that nothing will be done to cut out maintenance men. "It is our policy to protect the mine properties," he said, "and the maintenance men will be kept at work so long as they are not asked to work with non-union labor."

### Non-Union Miners Get 47 Per Cent. Pay Raise

GREENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—Increased wages averaging 47 per cent, and affecting between 30,000 and 40,000 non-union miners in Westmoreland and Fayette counties were decided upon at a meeting of operators here to-day. It was officially announced to-night.

Included in this group are the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, Keystone Coal Company, Delmont Gas Coal Company, Irwin Gas Coal Company, Westmoreland Coal Company and the Mount Pleasant Coal Company.

### RIFT SEEMS SURE AS ROADS MEET TO-DAY

Eastern Executives, Die Hards, Lined Up Against West and South.

148 CHIEFS TO ATTEND  
Jewell Says Loree, Backed by Open Shop Interests, Seeks to 'Scuttle' Peace.

After two failures the Association of Railway Executives will meet to-day in a final effort to come to terms with their striking shopmen. The prospect of settlement is in doubt.

Officials of 148 railroads will assemble at 10 o'clock at the Yale Club and discuss peace proposals made last week by the leaders of the non-striking railway unions. Their plan, it is understood, makes provision for the return of the strikers with certain seniority rights restored.

Executives of the Eastern roads have declared they will not listen to any such proposition. Some of the Western and Southern roads appear to be wavering and the question will be thoroughly threshed out, but an agreement is most unlikely—not one chance in ten, an official said.

**Next Move Up to Harding.** Should to-day's meeting come to nothing the country will turn to President Harding again. He has tried twice to intervene without success. The railroads will continue their policy of attempting to break the strike with non-union labor. Their shops are now operating on a 70 per cent. of normal basis, they say. The strikers will hope for help from the other railway workers.

The maintenance of way men may join them, but the brotherhood engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen have declared against participation. The railroads yesterday gave out figures to prove that conditions are steady. They say the strike will peter out if they are left alone, but that continual talk of peace only serves to encourage the strikers and retard new men from seeking employment.

The local strike committee sent the following message to B. M. Jewell, president of the shopmen's union, in reference to a remark made by L. F. Loree, one of the Eastern presidents' conference, that "peace talk is all bunk":

"The Loree group of Eastern railroad executives, insignificant in numbers but backed by the vast power of the Morgan-Gary open shop interests, is making a desperate attempt to break the strike by the use of the Eastern presidents' conference, that 'peace talk is all bunk'."

The Loree group of Eastern railroad executives, insignificant in numbers but backed by the vast power of the Morgan-Gary open shop interests, is making a desperate attempt to break the strike by the use of the Eastern presidents' conference, that "peace talk is all bunk."

**Loree Not Bound.** When this message was shown to him Mr. Loree said: "I am not a member of the committee of executives and they have not advised me of the conclusions reached, if any, in the conference last week in New York. The facts and perhaps their recommendations will be given to the executives to-morrow."

Samuel Rea, William Beesler and E. Loomis, presidents of the Pennsylvania, Central Railroad of New Jersey and Lehigh Valley respectively, will arrive this morning on the Shenandoah steamer. If they are not in time for the conference they will be represented by subordinates. Their roads are considered members of the "no surrender" group.

The Pennsylvania Railroad last night announced that any differences between the road and its brotherhood employees growing out of the shopmen's strike would be settled "through proper channels," meaning that complaints of defective equipment would be referred to the local representative of the railroad's private labor organization and through him to the proper officials of the railroad.

This is the fifty-fourth day of the strike. The Interstate Commerce Commission has made an investigation of the number and actual condition of locomotives and cars laid up for repairs. This report will be published before the end of the week.

When you think of Writing Think of Writing—Ad.

### FOR QUICK ACTION

Special Rule Provided in House to Jam Through Winslow Measure.

### POSSIBLE VOTE TO-DAY

Borah Revises His Document in Accordance With Harding's Views.

### PUBLIC POINT IS GAINED

Fuel Committee Drafts Legislation to Regulate Distribution and Prices.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, NEW YORK, D. C., Aug. 22.—Both houses of Congress are prepared to act speedily to-morrow for the creation of a coal fuel finding commission to delve into every phase of the coal industry and to make recommendations to the President and Congress for a remedy for the fundamental ills of present methods.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor ordered a favorable report on the Borah bill, providing for a United States coal commission with full powers to ascertain and report all the facts.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favorably reported the Winslow bill, written to meet the President's recommendations and closely paralleling the Borah bill.

The respective measures will be taken up in each house for action to-morrow. The House Rules Committee has been asked and is preparing a special rule to put the Winslow bill to a final vote to-morrow. The rule and the bill will have clear sailing.

Senator Borah may not have such good luck with his measure, because the Senate will take up the bonus bill, and unless the Borah measure can be passed in the morning hour, it will have to go over.

**Coal Committee's Work.** Late this afternoon, the President's coal committee, appointed to handle fuel distribution in the present emergency, framed a rough draft of legislation to give the coal distribution organization an official status and punitive powers to enforce fair prices.

The measure as framed by the committee gives it wide powers in recommending to the President with a recommendation for immediate action. It is fully recognized by Administration leaders that the House will pass the measure, and through the voluntary action of the coal operators when coal prices were low, has completely broken down in the face of the present demand, and sky high prices are threatened.

As tentatively drafted the legislation provides for wider powers by the Interstate Commerce Commission in conference to control prices, and in distribution of empty cars to the mines. It creates an official status for the Federal Fuel Distribution Committee, and gives it the power to recommend to the President with a recommendation for immediate action.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission now has power to issue priority orders and direct traffic in an emergency, it cannot, without some contributory cause, directly withhold cars from a mine charging exorbitant prices or check the delivery of coal to persons or localities where dealers charge exorbitant or profiteering prices. The Commission was created to prevent discrimination and such a course without direct authorization by law would, officials believe, create a precedent and might be attacked in the courts.

**Evasion of Responsibility.** In a sense the new legislation to be recommended takes the place of the emergency recommendation made by the President in his message to Congress asking the creation of a coal purchasing agency to control prices. Congress has made no move toward such legislation and the disposition of a number of leaders to evade responsibility for it is apparent. It was the only emergency recommendation made, but Congress hurried along on legislation to meet the future and has made no move on the emergency recommendation.

President Harding made it known to-day that he is determined that the Government coal investigation committee shall represent the public only. He believes that the public is always in the last analysis the chief party at interest and he has not forgotten the absolute refusal of both parties to the controversy to accept in full a commission of investigation and settlement.

Administration leaders are convinced that operators and miners can bring out any facts they wish to bring out in the inquiry arranged between them at the Cleveland settlement. There is no disposition on the part of the Government to interfere with any action taken, but it will not influence the governmental body.

In this connection, a telegram received by Representative Bland today from John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, is significant. It follows:

"Your wire agreement reached at the

Continued on Page Two.

## U. S. STEEL GUESTS 160,000 EMPLOYEES 20 P. C. WAGE RAISE

Advance Costing 70 Millions Puts Scale Within 29 P. C. of High Record.

### WALL ST. SURPRISED

The Trade Expected Action, However, as Men Were Deserting Low Pay Jobs.

### 2 INDEPENDENTS FOLLOW

Youngstown and Midvale Give Raises—Bethlehem and Crucible Silent.

The action of the United States Steel Corporation in announcing yesterday that the wages of the employees of the corporation and its subsidiary companies would be increased beginning September 1 was followed almost immediately by similar announcements from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, two of the largest independent steel producers. It is expected that other independent companies will announce wage increases within the next few days, although at the offices of both the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Crucible Steel Corporation it was said that no action regarding wages had been taken.

Both the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and the Youngstown company said that they would follow the lead of the Steel Corporation. The increase in all cases will be 20 per cent. for day labor, with equitable adjustment for other classes of employees. The action of the Steel Corporation alone will affect approximately 160,000 workers and, according to estimates based upon the total amount of wages paid in 1921, will add between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000 to the annual expenditure for labor. To unskilled labor the increase will mean 6 cents an hour additional. In the Youngstown district the increase will affect about 3,000 workers in the independent companies.

**Three Line Announcement.** The decision of the steel corporation was made known in a three line type-written statement from the office of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, who is in Colorado.

"The wage rates of day labor at the manufacturing plants of the Steel Corporation have been increased about 20 per cent, effective September 1," said the statement. "Other rates will be suitably adjusted."

The last sentence was taken to mean that in addition to the common labor specifically mentioned the wage advance would apply to clerks, miners and transportation employees and virtually all other workers in the corporation. The increase brings the hourly rate of pay for unskilled labor up to 36 cents from 30 cents, and for skilled labor to 48 cents from 40 cents. The rate of the large independent steel mills has been paying the same or slightly higher rates, although for some companies the scale has been as low as 22 cents an hour.

Coming at the crux of the labor troubles caused by the effort to deflate the wages of the coal miners and railroad employees, the steel corporation's announcement of its decision to augment its pay scales occasioned some surprise in Wall Street, although the stock markets the price of steel common remained unaffected by the news and the shares of the independent steel companies eased off slightly.

In the steel trade, however, it had been known for some time that the higher rates of pay in other industries were making heavy drafts on the labor of the steel corporation and that the latter before the end of the year would probably be forced to increase pay rates in order to maintain the necessary working organization.

It was also pointed out that wages in the steel industry were rapidly deflated by successive decreases from the peak wages paid during the war and that the liquidation had gone further than in the railroad and coal industries.

**20 Per Cent. Below High Record.** The increase boosts the pay for common labor to \$2.40 for a ten hour day, or 80 per cent. above the pre-war level of \$2 for a ten hour day, and 28.9 per cent. below the high daily rate of \$5.66, established on February 1, 1920. The latter rate was the highest paid to day labor in the history of the corporation.

The corporation reduced wages approximately 20 per cent. on May 16.

Continued on Page Four.

## Brazilian Plane Is Lost at Sea, Its Crew Saved by the U. S. S. Denver

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Lieut. Hinton, pilot, and "the members of the crew" of the seaplane Sampaio Correia, which left Nassau in the Bahamas to-day for Haiti in its flight from New York to Brazil, were picked up by the U. S. S. Denver at 7 o'clock this evening in latitude 20 north, longitude 74 38 west, according to a wireless message to the naval communications office here to-night from the Guantanamo station. At those aboard the craft were understood to be included in the report that "the members of the crew" had been rescued.

Upon a report being received from the cruiser Denver, it was added, a station tug was sent to assist in salvaging the seaplane. No other details were contained in the brief message received here. According to the latitude and longitude it was said that the seaplane must have come to grief in or near the Windward Passage.

The seaplane left New York August 17 on a flight by stages to Rio Janeiro, which it was expected would be reached in time for the Brazilian Exposition next month. The route was to be by way of the South Atlantic coast, West Indian Islands and thence to South American ports.

## BONUS BATTLE OPENS IN THE SENATE TODAY WITHOUT DEBATE GAG

Opposition Will Have Full-est Privilege of Exposing Raid Measure.

### HARDING KEEPS ALOOF

Replies to Submitted Query That He Has No Comment to Make.

### RAIDERS DRUM UP HOPE

American Legion's Politicians Express Confidence President Will Reverse Himself.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.  
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, NEW YORK, D. C., Aug. 22.

The Senate to-morrow will take up the \$5,000,000,000 bonus raid under conditions very different from those which characterized its treatment in the House.

There will be no handmade rules brought into the Senate to coerce the opposition. No "gag" can or will be applied by the bonus supporters to limit or shut off debate. The opposition will enjoy the fullest privilege in adequately expressing its opinions of the scheme to award Government cash to mercenary able-bodied soldiers.

How long the debate will last is a matter of conjecture. It certainly will proceed without interference except from one quarter, which is not likely to be asserted. This is the White House. The President, who will view at a distance what promises to be one of the most spectacular rows ever staged in Congress, has no present intention of interfering with it.

**President Declines to Comment.** In response to a polite question submitted to him this afternoon, the President replied that he had no comment to make at present on the bonus situation in the Senate. What his attitude will be under certain eventualities of the conflict is a matter of lively speculation. He has repeatedly expressed his complete disapproval of the McCumber bill, which will have the support of the majority of Republican Senators and an uncertain number of Democrats. He does not regard it as wise in an economic sense or advisable in the present financial condition of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board have also denounced the McCumber scheme for reasons generally the same as those offered by the President. It is significant that not a single member of the President's Cabinet has said a word in support of the enterprise. On the contrary, most of them have voiced the opinion that it should not be passed.

Despite these authoritative and wholly convincing objections the majority of Republican Senators purpose to put through the McCumber bill or a measure embodying its essential features as soon as the opposition will permit a vote on it. That may be in two weeks or two months. There is no telling at the present writing.

The belief, which is shared by almost every one of the ninety-six members of the Senate, that the President will veto the McCumber bill will be permitted to interfere with the frenzied purpose of its advocates. The chief ambition underlying the program of the bonus Senators is to record themselves in favor of the scheme to award \$5,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to able-bodied claimants. What happens to the measure after it has been sent to the President is a matter of no importance.

**Squaring of Accounts.** Senators who have given their individual "pledges" to soldier voters whose political support is desired feel that they will have squared their accounts by putting through the bill. A number of them indicated their determination to support the Presidential veto expected by voting against the re-passing of the measure. There are enough of these Senators on record to prevent the bonus majority from recruiting the two-thirds vote necessary to override an Executive veto.

Almost the sole hope to which the

Continued on Page Six.

The tone passenger of the flight of the Ambassador II is also out of hand for the moment. He gave his name to the aviators when he engaged passage as V. S. Robinson, Pittsburgh. He said he had been visiting Atlantic City and intended to return there and join friends on a motoring trip to the White Mountains. But before doing so he yearned to take an early morning ride down the harbor and along the Long Island shore as far as Fire Island light.

He left the aviators after their rescue and appearance at the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach early yesterday morning and presumably went back to Atlantic City. "The New York Herald" correspondent is unable to learn of any search of city directories and inquiries among families bearing the name Robinson failed to identify the V. S. Robinson named in the rescue story from New York.

Another peculiar fact is that although the Ambassador II was abandoned near far from the most traveled steamship lane and is supposed to be so seaworthy

Continued on Page Three.

## MICHAEL COLLINS KILLED IN COUNTY CORK AMBUSH; MAY HAVE SEEN DE VALERA



Michael Collins, virtual head of the Irish Free State and Commander in Chief of its army, who was assassinated in County Cork last night.

## RUM RUNNER SOUGHT IN RESCUE OF FLIERS WIFE SETS \$25,000 AS HUSBAND'S PRICE

Appley Suspects Schooner That Brought Crew of Wrecked Seaplane Ashore.

### AIRMEN FLY OFF AGAIN

Aeromarine Co. Says They Went to Saratoga—Mysterious Passenger Disappears.

John D. Appley, zone prohibition chief, said last night that he expects to invite Major Bernard L. Smith, general manager for Aeromarine Airways, Inc., to call on him to-morrow and bring along the pilot and mechanic of the lost seaplane Ambassador II, which is supposed to be towing on the Atlantic following the rescue of its crew and passenger on Sunday.

Mr. Appley suspects that the unnamed schooner which found the Ambassador's party drifting in their disabled plane, as the story is told, gave them shelter aboard and later bestowed upon them an old dory in which they rowed to Long Beach, was a seagoing bootlegger. He thinks that the aviators, who spent several hours aboard her, may be able to give the Government's dry navy information helpful to the chase.

Major Smith said that he would be only too happy to meet Mr. Appley or any other Government agent and have the pilot, W. E. Miller, and the mechanic, Harold Thompson, tell all they knew or surmised. Major Smith also thought that the schooner was very likely a rum runner. Unfortunately, the Major said, the pilot and mechanic were not available yesterday, as after a few hours sleep they boarded another plane early in the forenoon and took Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Porter to Saratoga. They are expected back to-day.

The tone passenger of the flight of the Ambassador II is also out of hand for the moment. He gave his name to the aviators when he engaged passage as V. S. Robinson, Pittsburgh. He said he had been visiting Atlantic City and intended to return there and join friends on a motoring trip to the White Mountains. But before doing so he yearned to take an early morning ride down the harbor and along the Long Island shore as far as Fire Island light.

He left the aviators after their rescue and appearance at the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach early yesterday morning and presumably went back to Atlantic City. "The New York Herald" correspondent is unable to learn of any search of city directories and inquiries among families bearing the name Robinson failed to identify the V. S. Robinson named in the rescue story from New York.

Another peculiar fact is that although the Ambassador II was abandoned near far from the most traveled steamship lane and is supposed to be so seaworthy

Continued on Page Three.

## WIFE SETS \$25,000 AS HUSBAND'S PRICE

If Mrs. Spreckels Wants Kendrick She Must Pay in Alienation Suit.

### ELDER SPRECKELS ACTS

He Is Interested in Effect the Queer Triangle Has on Son's Estate.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—"If Mrs. Wakefield wants Mr. Kendrick she'll have to pay for him—\$25,000 worth. An alienation suit for that amount will be filed."

This was the announcement to-day of Attorney Frank M. Carr, after a conference with Mrs. Nellie Kendrick, who charges Mrs. Edith Spreckels Wakefield with attempting to buy the freedom of her husband, Rodney Kendrick, a young newspaper artist. The attorney also said Mrs. Kendrick will also seek a divorce, following the alienation suit against Mrs. Wakefield.

All the parties to the marital triangle, which has caused somewhat of a sensation here, discussed the situation from their different viewpoints quite freely to-day.

Mrs. Kendrick admitted that when Mrs. Wakefield first proposed that she give her husband a divorce and accept \$100 a month for life for herself and child that she considered the proposition.

"But I finally realized," she said, "the position it would place me in and the position it would place my baby girl in to be dependent upon the whimsical nature of another woman who desired my husband."

For the other woman in the case, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Kendrick expressed no ill-will. She admits that she hopes there will be a settlement out of court that will insure the future of her baby, and that accomplished she does not wish to stand in the way of Mrs. Wakefield's marriage to her husband, Rodney Kendrick. "I don't believe a wife has a right to refuse a divorce to a man who no longer loves her," said Mrs. Kendrick. "Rodney and I shipwrecked our love we had for each other long ago. I would not hold him to me by refusing to divorce him. I agree with Edith Wakefield that human beings have a right to happiness, and if she can find it with Rodney Kendrick I don't want to be his wife. Of course I don't believe they will find happiness even if they do marry, but as far as I am concerned they can take care of themselves."

Continued on Page Seven.

### SHOT BY ASSASSIN

Threats of Death of Irish Free State Commander Previously Made.

### LIFE OFTEN IN PERIL

Attempt Made to Shoot Him April 16 and Car Hit Last Friday.

### KILLING WAS FORECAST

Americans Reported Plan to Weaken Free State by Removing Leader.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Associated Press).—The Press Association says that Michael Collins was shot dead to-night from ambush near Bandon, County Cork.

BELFAST, Aug. 22 (Associated Press).—Michael Collins was shot dead to-night at Bandon. [This apparently confirms the London dispatch of the killing of Collins.]

CORK, Aug. 22 (Associated Press).—The citizens of Cork saw Michael Collins for the first time yesterday in the uniform of the commander in chief, and cheered him along the entire route through the city. One rumor, characterized as absurd, represented him as visiting Eamon de Valera in a dugout in a remote part of Cork. Peace talk of this kind has been industriously circulated by the irregulars, whose latest terms of peace are said to stipulate that they must be absorbed en masse in the national army.

**Collins's Dual Position.** Michael Collins, in addition to being Commander-in-Chief of the national army, was Finance Minister in the Dail Eireann Cabinet. He was one of those who succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction in New York on Monday, restraining Eamon de Valera or his agents from withdrawing funds collected for the Irish republican cause deposited in banks in New York City.

Collins, always an ardent Sinn Feiner, was among those leaders who, while holding to the fundamentals of tradition for the freedom of Ireland, still were willing to effect a peace with Great Britain. It became necessary in view of the recent operations of the irregular forces for Collins to assume active charge of the national army in the field, and for some time past he has been active in suppressing the rebel bands.

Several attacks have been made against the life of Michael Collins, head of the provisional government and Commander-in-Chief of the Irish national army. The latest attempt was a bombing outrage, when his car was ambushed last Friday afternoon on the Dublin side of Stillorgan. The official communication issued in connection with this attack did not indicate whether Mr. Collins was in the machine at the time. The driver was wounded and the car was wrecked, a bomb and more than a score of shots being fired.

In Dublin on April 17, while Mr. Collins was on his way home after having addressed a meeting at Naas, County Kildare, he was attacked by a group of men, some with rifles, who rushed his car and opened fire. The Collins party returned the fire and one of the assailants was captured. Collins was not injured.

**Extra Guards Provided.** Collins for some time past had abandoned the civil part of the Government for the military, and in the crushing of the rebels he excited much enmity, so that his assassination was openly talked about in Ireland. It was planned to secure the removal of the sole remaining outstanding figure in the provisional Government. As a measure of precaution extra guards were thrown around the national chief because the determination of the radical elements to rid the country of the strong man in the Free State movement was an accepted fact.

Of a retiring disposition and known as a man who "dodged the crowds," Collins nevertheless was a most assiduous worker, both in the Government and in the field. He also was an orator of great ability, whose speeches generally moved his hearers.

**Defended the London Treaty.** With Arthur Griffith, Collins was considered one of the mainstays of